Jennifer J. Johnson, Secretary **Board** of Governors of the Federal Reserve System 20th Street & Constitution Ave., NW Washington, DC 20551

Re: Docket No. R-1181 Proposed Revisions to the community Reinvestment Act Regulations

Dear Ms. Johnson,

am writing to support the federal bank regulatory agencies' (Agencies) proposal to enlarge the number of banks and saving associations that will be examined under the small institution Community ReinvestmentAct (CRA) examination. The Agencies propose to increase the asset threshold from \$250 million to \$500 million and to eliminate any consideration of whether the small institution is owned by a holding company. This proposal is clearly a major step towards an appropriate implementation of the Community Reinvestment Act and I support it. However, Ido not feel the proposed increase goes quite far enough.

When the CRA regulations were rewritten in 1995, the banking industry recommended that community banks of at least \$500 million be eligible for a less burdensome small institution examination. This was certainly a step in the right direction. Since 1995, the regulatory burden on small banks has only grown larger, including massive new reporting requirements under HMDA, the USA Patriot Act and the privacy provisions of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act. However, the nature of community banks has not changed. When a community bank must comply with the requirements of the large institution CRA examination, the costs to and burdens on that community bank increase dramatically. In looking at my community bank, converting to the large institution examination most importantly requires that we devote additional staff time to documenting services and investments, which we currently do not do, and begin to geocode all of our loans that might have CRA value. This imposes a dramatically higher regulatory burden that drains both money and personnel away from helping to meet the credit needs of my institution's community.

Our community bank is typically non-complex; it takes deposits and makes loans. Its business activities are usually focused on small, defined geographic areas where the bank is known in the community. The small institution examination accurately captures the information necessary for examiners to assess whether a community bank is helping to meet the credit needs of its community, and nothing more is required to satisfy the Act. Therefore, I do not feel that this increased regulatory burden is warranted.

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As the Agencies state in their proposal, raising the small institution CRA examination threshold to \$500 million makes numerically more community banks eligible. However, in reality raising the asset threshold to \$500 million and eliminating the holding company limitation would retain the percentage of industry assets subject to the large retail institution test.

The small institution test was the most **significant** improvement of the revised CRA, but it was wrong to limit its application to only banks below \$250 million in assets, depriving many community banks from any regulatory relief. In today's banking market, even a \$500 million bank often has only a handful of branches. I recommend raising the asset threshold for the small institution examination to at least \$1 billion. Raising the limit to \$1 billion is appropriate for **two** reasons. First, keeping the focus of small institutions on lending, which the small institution examination does, would be entirely consistent with the purpose of the Community Reinvestment Act.

Second, according to the Agencies' own findings, raising the limit from \$250 to \$500 million would reduce total industry assets covered by the large bank test by less than one percent. Call Report data of December, 2003, shows that raising the limit to \$1 billion will reduce the amount of assets subject to the much more burdensome large institution test by only 4% (to about 85%). Yet, the additional relief provided would, again, be substantial, reducing the compliance burden on more than 500 additional banks and savings associations (compared to a \$500 million limit). Accordingly, Turge the Agencies to raise the limit to at least \$1 billion, providing significant regulatory relief while not diminishing the obligation of all insured depository institutions subject to CRA to help meet the credit needs of their communities.

In **conclusion**, I **strongly** support increasing the asset-size of banks eligible for **the** small bank streamlined CRA examination process as a vitally important step in revising and improving the CRA regulations and in reducing **regulatory** burden. I also support eliminating the separate holding company qualification for the small institution examination, since it places small community banks that are part of a larger **holding** company at a disadvantage to their peers and has no legal basis in the Act. While community banks, of course, **still** will be examined **under** CRA for their record of helping to meet **the** credit needs of their communities, this change will eliminate some of the most problematic and burdensome elements of the current CRA regulation from **community** banks that are drowning in regulatory red-tape.

Sincerely,

Richard Chenoweth

President

The Rawlins National Bank